

Sum relations for multiple zeta values and connection formulas for the Gauss hypergeometric functions

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Abstract

We give an explicit representation for the sums of multiple zeta-star values of fixed weight and height in terms of Riemann zeta values.

1 Introduction

In this article we establish a new family of relations between sums of multiple zeta values and Riemann zeta values. This family contains relations which do not appear in the family of relations given in [6],[9], and [11].

Concerning multiple zeta values, there are two types of definition: multiple zeta values “without equality” and ones “with equality” (see below). The former is mainly used in mathematical literature and the latter is the main subject of this article. Normally multiple zeta values (*MZVs* for short) mean the former and are denoted by $\zeta(\mathbf{k})$. We tentatively call the latter *multiple zeta-star values* and denote them by $\zeta^*(\mathbf{k})$ to distinguish them from ordinary ones. We abbreviate them to *MZSVs*. They are classic objects although there had been no name of them. In fact, Euler was the first mathematician who was interested in multiple zeta values and he mainly treated MZSVs [3]. Recently, Hoffman [5] pointed out the significance of considering MZSVs as well as MZVs. The notation S was used there for ζ^* .

The main result of this article shows that the sum of MZSVs with fixed weight and height turns out to be a rational multiple of Riemann zeta value at

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the weight. Considering MZSVs clarifies the importance of those two indices: weight and height. They have been played a role in [8], [11]. The employment of the indices and MZSVs is a neat way to formulate systematic description of relations that hold among MZVs. Another important index is depth. We believe that MZSVs and the three indices: weight, height and depth will play an important role in investigation of the structure of \mathbf{Q} -algebra generated by MZVs. (Note that this algebra coincides with \mathbf{Q} -algebra generated by MZSVs.)

An interesting feature of the method employed in our proof is related to the theory of differential equations in the complex domain. The method is a variation on [11] and the use of connection formulas of the Gauss hypergeometric function is essential in both cases (see [7], [12] also).

2 Statement of the result

For any multi-index $\mathbf{k} = (k_1, k_2, \dots, k_n)$ ($k_i \in \mathbf{Z}$, $k_i > 0$, the *weight*, *depth*, and *height* of \mathbf{k} are by definition the integers $k = k_1 + k_2 + \dots + k_n$, n , and $s = \#\{i | k_i > 1\}$, respectively. We denote by $I(k, s)$ the set of multi-indices \mathbf{k} of weight k and height s , and by $I_0(k, s)$ the subset of *admissible* indices, i.e., indices with the extra requirement that $k_1 \geq 2$. For any admissible index $\mathbf{k} = (k_1, k_2, \dots, k_n) \in I_0(k, s)$, the *multiple zeta values* $\zeta^*(\mathbf{k})$ and $\zeta(\mathbf{k})$ are defined by

$$\zeta^*(\mathbf{k}) = \zeta^*(k_1, k_2, \dots, k_n) = \sum_{m_1 \geq m_2 \geq \dots \geq m_n \geq 1} \frac{1}{m_1^{k_1} m_2^{k_2} \dots m_n^{k_n}}.$$

$$\zeta(\mathbf{k}) = \zeta(k_1, k_2, \dots, k_n) = \sum_{m_1 > m_2 > \dots > m_n > 0} \frac{1}{m_1^{k_1} m_2^{k_2} \dots m_n^{k_n}}.$$

Note that, there are linear relations among ζ^* and ζ , for example,

$$\zeta^*(k_1, k_2) = \zeta(k_1, k_2) + \zeta(k_1 + k_2), \quad \zeta(k_1, k_2) = \zeta^*(k_1, k_2) - \zeta^*(k_1 + k_2),$$

$$\zeta^*(k_1, k_2, k_3) = \zeta(k_1, k_2, k_3) + \zeta(k_1 + k_2, k_3) + \zeta(k_1, k_2 + k_3) + \zeta(k_1 + k_2 + k_3),$$

$$\zeta(k_1, k_2, k_3) = \zeta^*(k_1, k_2, k_3) - \zeta^*(k_1 + k_2, k_3) - \zeta^*(k_1, k_2 + k_3) + \zeta^*(k_1 + k_2 + k_3),$$

and so on. Multiple zeta-star values ζ^* had been studied by Euler[3], and his study is the origin of various researches of multiple zeta values ζ . We

consider a sum of multiple zeta-star values of fixed weight and height:

$$\sum_{\mathbf{k} \in I_0(k, s)} \zeta^*(\mathbf{k}) . \quad (1)$$

Our main result will then be

Theorem 1 *The sum (1) is given by*

$$\sum_{\mathbf{k} \in I_0(k, s)} \zeta^*(\mathbf{k}) = 2 \binom{k-1}{2s-1} (1 - 2^{1-k}) \zeta(k). \quad (2)$$

As an application of Theorem 1, we can express sums of special values of Arakawa-Kaneko zeta function in terms of Riemann zeta values.

For any positive integer $k \geq 1$, T. Arakawa and M. Kaneko [1] defined the function $\xi_k(s)$ by

$$\xi_k(s) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(s)} \int_0^\infty \frac{t^{s-1}}{e^t - 1} \text{Li}_k(1 - e^{-t}) dt,$$

where $\text{Li}_k(s)$ denotes the k -th polylogarithm $\text{Li}_k(s) = \sum_{m=0}^\infty \frac{s^m}{m^k}$. The integral converges for $\text{Re}(s) > 0$ and the function $\xi_k(s)$ continues to an entire function of whole s -plane. They proved that the special values of $\xi_k(s)$ at non-positive integers are given by poly-Bernoulli numbers and the values at positive integers are given in terms of multiple zeta values. Thereafter the second author [9] gave the following relation among the values of $\xi_k(s)$ at positive integers and MZSVs:

$$\xi_k(n) = \zeta^*(k+1, \underbrace{1, \dots, 1}_{n-1})$$

where the both indices k and n are positive integers. By using this relation, we have the following corollary of Theorem 1.

Corollary 1 *For any positive integer k , we have*

$$\sum_{n=1}^{k-1} \xi_{k-n}(n) = 2(k-1)(1 - 2^{1-k}) \zeta(k).$$

3 Proof of Theorem 1

We denote by $X_0(k, s)$ the left-hand side of (2):

$$X_0(k, s) = \sum_{\mathbf{k} \in I_0(k, s)} \zeta^*(\mathbf{k}). \quad (3)$$

Since the set $I_0(k, s)$ is non-empty only if the indices k and s satisfy the inequalities $s \geq 1$ and $k \geq 2s$, we can collect all the numbers $X_0(k, s)$ into a single generating function

$$\Phi_0(x, z) = \sum_{k, s} X_0(k, s) x^{k-2s} z^{2s-2} \in \mathbf{R}[[x, z]]. \quad (4)$$

Following [11] and [14], we consider the multiple zeta-star value $\zeta^*(\mathbf{k})$ as the limiting value at $t = 1$ of the function

$$L_{\mathbf{k}}^*(t) = L_{k_1, k_2, \dots, k_n}^*(t) = \sum_{m_1 \geq m_2 \geq \dots \geq m_n \geq 1} \frac{t^{m_1}}{m_1^{k_1} m_2^{k_2} \dots m_n^{k_n}} \quad (|t| < 1).$$

Note that we consider $L_{\mathbf{k}}^*(t)$ not just for $\mathbf{k} \in I_0$ but for all $\mathbf{k} \in I$. For \mathbf{k} empty we define $L_{\mathbf{k}}^*(t)$ to be 1. For non-negative integers k and s set

$$X(k, s; t) = \sum_{\mathbf{k} \in I(k, s)} L_{\mathbf{k}}^*(t)$$

(so $X(0, 0; t) = 1$ and $X(k, s; t) = 0$ unless $k \geq 2s$ and $s \geq 0$), and let $X_0(k, s; t)$ be the function defined by the same formula but with the summation restricted to $\mathbf{k} \in I_0(k, s)$.

We denote by $\Phi = \Phi(x, z; t)$ and $\Phi_0 = \Phi_0(x, z; t)$ the corresponding generating functions

$$\Phi = \sum_{k, s \geq 0} X(k, s; t) x^{k-2s} z^{2s-2} = 1 + L_1^*(t)x + L_{1,1}^*(t)x^2 + \dots$$

and

$$\Phi_0 = \sum_{k, s \geq 0} X_0(k, s; t) x^{k-2s} z^{2s-2} = L_2^*(t) + L_{1,2}^*(t)x + L_3^*(t)x^2 + \dots$$

Note that the coefficient of $x^{k-2s} z^{2s-2}$ in $\Phi_0(x, z; 1) = \Phi_0(x, z)$ is $X_0(k, s)$. Using the formula

$$\frac{d}{dt} L_{k_1, \dots, k_n}^*(t) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{t} L_{k_1-1, k_2, \dots, k_n}^*(t) & \text{if } k_1 \geq 2, \\ \frac{1}{t(1-t)} L_{k_2, k_3, \dots, k_n}^*(t) & \text{if } k_1 = 1 \end{cases}$$

for the derivative of $L_{\mathbf{k}}^*(t)$, we obtain

$$\frac{d}{dt}X_0(k, s; t) = \frac{1}{t} \left(X(k-1, s-1; t) - X_0(k-1, s-1; t) + X_0(k-1, s; t) \right),$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(X(k, s; t) - X_0(k, s; t) \right) = \frac{1}{t(1-t)} X(k-1, s; t),$$

or, in terms of generating functions,

$$\frac{d\Phi_0}{dt} = \frac{1}{xt} (\Phi - 1 - z^2 \Phi_0) + \frac{x}{t} \Phi_0, \quad \frac{d}{dt} (\Phi - z^2 \Phi_0) = \frac{x}{t(1-t)} (\Phi - 1) + \frac{x}{1-t}.$$

Eliminating Φ , we obtain the differential equation

$$t^2(1-t) \frac{d^2\Phi_0}{dt^2} + t((1-t)(1-x) - x) \frac{d\Phi_0}{dt} + (x^2 - z^2) \Phi_0 = t \quad (5)$$

for the power series Φ_0 . The unique power-series solution at $t = 0$ is given by

$$\Phi_0(x, z; t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n t^n$$

with

$$a_n = \frac{\Gamma(n)\Gamma(n-x)\Gamma(1-x-z)\Gamma(1-x+z)}{\Gamma(1-x)\Gamma(1-x-z+n)\Gamma(1-x+z+n)}.$$

Here $\Gamma(z)$ denotes the gamma function. Specializing to $t = 1$ gives

$$\Phi_0(x, z; 1) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n. \quad (6)$$

We need to evaluate the right-hand side of (6). We can rewrite a_n in the form

$$a_n = \sum_{l=1}^n \left(\frac{A_{n,l}^{(+)}}{x+z-l} + \frac{A_{n,l}^{(-)}}{x-z-l} \right)$$

with

$$A_{n,l}^{(\pm)} = (-1)^l \binom{n-1}{l-1} \frac{(\pm z - l + 1)(\pm z - l + 2) \cdots (\pm z - l + n - 1)}{(\pm 2z - l + 1)(\pm 2z - l + 2) \cdots (\pm 2z - l + n)}.$$

Hence we have

$$\begin{aligned}\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sum_{l=1}^n \left(\frac{A_{n,l}^{(+)}}{x+z-l} + \frac{A_{n,l}^{(-)}}{x-z-l} \right) \\ &= \sum_{l=1}^{\infty} \left(\sum_{n=l}^{\infty} A_{n,l}^{(+)} \frac{1}{x+z-l} + \sum_{n=l}^{\infty} A_{n,l}^{(-)} \frac{1}{x-z-l} \right).\end{aligned}$$

The sums of $A_{n,l}^{(\pm)}$ in n are evaluated as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}\sum_{n=l}^{\infty} A_{n,l}^{(\pm)} &= (-1)^l \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(l-1+n)! (\pm z - l + 1)(\pm z - l + 2) \cdots (\pm z + n - 1)}{n! (l-1)! (\pm 2z - l + 1)(\pm 2z - l + 2) \cdots (\pm 2z + n)} \\ &= (-1)^l \frac{(\pm z - l + 1)(\pm z - l + 2) \cdots (\pm z - 1)}{(\pm 2z - l + 1)(\pm 2z - l + 2) \cdots (\pm 2z)} F(l, \pm z, \pm 2z + 1, 1),\end{aligned}$$

where $F(\alpha, \beta, \gamma; t)$ denotes the Gauss hypergeometric function. Using Gauss' formula for $F(\alpha, \beta, \gamma; 1)$ gives

$$\sum_{n=l}^{\infty} A_{n,l}^{(\pm)} = \pm \frac{(-1)^l}{z}.$$

Hence we have

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n = \frac{1}{z} \sum_{l=1}^{\infty} (-1)^l \left(\frac{1}{x+z-l} - \frac{1}{x-z-l} \right).$$

Expanding the right-hand side in power series of x and z and taking the coefficient of $x^{k-2s} z^{2s-2}$ (cf. (4)) gives

$$2 \binom{k-1}{2s-1} \sum_{l=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{l-1}}{l^k},$$

and now using the relation $\sum_{l=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{l-1}}{l^k} = (1 - 2^{1-k}) \zeta(k)$ yields equation (2).

Appendix

The relation given in Theorem 1 can be interpreted as an equality concerning an integral which contains the Gauss hypergeometric function.

Theorem 2 *Under suitable conditions for the parameters x and z that guarantee existence of both members, the following equality holds:*

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{1-x} \int_0^1 (1-t)^{z-x} F(1-x+z, 1+z, 2-x; t) dt \\ = \frac{1}{z} \sum_{l=1}^{\infty} (-1)^l \left(\frac{1}{x+z-l} - \frac{1}{x-z-l} \right). \end{aligned} \quad (7)$$

Proof We set

$$\begin{aligned} \phi_1(t) &= t^{x+z} F(x+z, z, 2z+1; t), \\ \phi_2(t) &= t^{x-z} F(x-z, -z, -2z+1; t). \end{aligned}$$

Then (ϕ_1, ϕ_2) is a system of fundamental solutions of the homogeneous equation of (5). The unique holomorphic solution Φ_0 of (5) is constructed in the form

$$\Phi_0 = u_1 \phi_1 + u_2 \phi_2,$$

where u_1 and u_2 are defined as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} u_1(t) &= \frac{1}{2z} \int_0^t s^{-x-z} (1-s)^{x-1} F(x-z, -z, -2z+1; s) ds, \\ u_2(t) &= -\frac{1}{2z} \int_0^t s^{-x+z} (1-s)^{x-1} F(x+z, z, 2z+1; s) ds. \end{aligned}$$

The values $\phi_1(1)$ and $\phi_2(1)$ are obtained by using Gauss' formula. Hence we find that $\Phi_0(1) = u_1(1)\phi_1(1) + u_2(1)\phi_2(1)$ has the value

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 dt \quad (1-t)^{x-1} t^{-x+z} \left\{ \frac{\Gamma(-2z)\Gamma(1-z)}{\Gamma(1-x-z)\Gamma(1-z)} F(x+z, z, 2z+1; t) \right. \\ \left. + \frac{\Gamma(2z)\Gamma(1-z)}{\Gamma(1-x+z)\Gamma(1+z)} t^{z-x} F(x-z, -z, -2z+1; t) \right\}. \end{aligned}$$

Using one of the connection formulas for the Gauss hypergeometric functions (e.g., (43), p. 108 in [2]) yields

$$\Phi_0(1) = \frac{1}{1-x} \int_0^1 t^{z-x} F(1-x+z, 1+z, 2-x; 1-t) dt,$$

which is equal to the left-hand side of (7). The right-hand side has been already obtained in the proof of Theorem 1. This proves Theorem 2.

Remark The right-hand side of (7) can be written in the following form:

$$-\frac{1}{z} \left(\psi(1 - (x + z)) - \psi(1 - (x - z)) - \psi\left(1 - \frac{x + z}{2}\right) + \psi\left(1 - \frac{x - z}{2}\right) \right),$$

where $\psi(t) = \frac{\Gamma'(t)}{\Gamma(t)}$ is the di-gamma function.

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